

EUROPE'S OLDEST  
HUMAN SKELETONBones Found in England Carry  
Mankind's History to  
Pre-Glacial Days.

MAN 100,000 YEARS AGO

Little Difference in the Type—Theory of  
Evolution Affected by the  
Discovery.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Some scientific conclusions have just been announced concerning the human skeleton which was found in Suffolk last October and which from the geological environment in which it lay must date back to the beginning of the glacial age or to an even earlier epoch. It carries back the history of mankind upon this planet to a period perhaps 100,000 years distant, perhaps yet more remote. The periods of time with which geology deals are so great that they do not admit of precise determination, but anthropologists are able to say with certainty that this Suffolk skeleton belonged to a human being who walked the earth when the polar regions were habitable and when the rhinoceros and mammoth were still common in Europe.

Reid Moir made this discovery on a plateau north of Ipswich 120 feet above sea level, covered with a stratum of chalky boulder clay. Underneath the boulder clay is a stratified bed of mid-glacial sands containing much chalk and extending to a depth of twenty feet. Under this occurs the red crag.

In October workmen were removing the overlying boulder clay to expose the glacial sands. At this point the clay was only four and one-half feet thick, but extremely hard. When the glacial sands were reached a human skull and some bones were exposed. A minute examination was made of the boulder clay and underlying sands cut through by the workmen. This revealed no disturbance such as must have been caused if an interment had been made there at a former date. The stratum of boulder clay lay as it had been laid down on the retreat of the ice sheet.

The bones were so fragile and disintegrated that according to the account published in the *Times* it was impossible to remove them. The stratum containing them, which lay between the boulder clay and the underlying glacial sands, was cut out in blocks, these being forwarded to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons to be examined by Prof. Keith. He found it necessary to impregnate the blocks with gelatine and then slowly to clean away the surrounding matrix, leaving each bone imbedded on the surface of its block.

Only the more dense parts of the bones were preserved. Fortunately the skull had become completely filled with the boulder clay, and thus an almost complete brain cast was preserved.

When the various blocks were pieced together it was seen that the skeleton rested on the right side, with the legs folded up on the body and with the arms flexed. The posture was not unlike the one which is seen in bodies buried in Neolithic times. Further, roots of plants reached the skeleton and to a distance of some inches in the glacial sands below the skeleton.

The parts preserved indicated a man about 5 feet 10 inches tall. The jaws were lost, but the isolated teeth were small, much worn, and not differing materially from those of modern man and very unlike the teeth of Neanderthal man. The skull was small, especially for a man of such stature, and its shape was peculiar. It was especially flat and broad in its posterior part, in this respect showing features recalling Neanderthal man.

The thigh bones, the bones of the fore-

arms and hands, were absolutely the same as in modern Englishmen. The peculiar feature which at once distinguishes this skeleton from all Neolithic races and from every form of man yet discovered is the peculiar form of the leg bones, the tibia and fibula. The significance of the features exhibited by these bones is as yet inexplicable; they probably depend on the manner in which the legs were used in walking.

Here, then, in the words of Mr. Moir:

"We have indeed discovered pre-boulder clay man." The Ipswich skeleton thus represents not only the earliest remains of man yet found in England but with the exception of the Heidelberg jaw the earliest found in Europe, for the chalky boulder clay far antedates the period of Neanderthal man, whose remains have recently been found so abundantly in France. Hitherto the human skeleton discovered in 1888 eight feet deep in the hundred foot terrace of the Thames Valley at Galleys Hill has been regarded as the oldest human remains found in England. The forms of flint implements found here also occur in Suffolk, but as they lie over the boulder clay the natural inference is that the Ipswich remains belong to a much older race than that of Galleys Hill and to one which lived in East Anglia before the most severe of the various episodes of the glacial period.

The most interesting point about this discovery is the fact that this skeleton, the oldest yet found in Europe, is that of an individual of the modern type. So also is the Galleys Hill skeleton. Both skeletons are much older in date than the remains of the Neanderthal race found in Belgium and France, yet neither of them shows the peculiar and somewhat simian features of that race. In conjunction with this fact may be taken several others leading to an interesting and important conclusion.

A lower jaw found in the coprolite pit near Ipswich in 1855 is even older than the recently discovered Ipswich skeleton, but it fits the skull of the latter so closely that it clearly belonged to an individual of the same race. Of the same type too is the mandible discovered in 1863 at Moulin Quignon, which belongs to a date long anterior to that in which Neanderthal man lived and flourished in Europe.

This accumulation of evidence supports the opinion of anthropologists who have supposed that the modern type of man was evolved at an extremely early date. Indeed this last discovery of a complete skeleton goes to show that the modern type was evolved before the commencement of the glacial period and that long after his appearance a much more primitive man, the type now called Neanderthal, also persisted in Europe. The discovery at least makes it certain that thousands of years before the Neanderthal race flourished in Germany, Belgium and France—it apparently never reached England—this country was occupied by a race



DETAILLE PAINTED ANOTHER PICTURE, COMPANION IN A SENSE TO THAT SHOWN ON THE PAGE OPPOSITE. THE GROUPING WAS SIMILAR, BUT THE POSITIONS OF THE GERMANS AND FRENCH WERE REVERSED, THUS MAKING THE FRENCH THE VICTORS. THIS PICTURE, MET WITH GENERAL APPROVAL.

## MME. BERNHARDT'S STAND.

She Will Receive the Legion of Honor as an Actress or Not at All.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Another new year has brought a crop of red roses and ribbons of the Legion of Honor to all sorts of people, but none has fallen to Sarah Bernhardt. The actress does not hide the fact that she is hurt by this neglect.

"Six years ago," she is quoted as saying, "Mendes, my brave Catulle Mendes, poor Catulle Mendes, met me and said he had just seen M. Briand, then Minister of Public Instruction, and had insisted on my name being placed on the list for the next nominations."

"Briand," Mendes told me, "is as enthusiastic as I am, so rejoice, my dear Sarah, rejoice; you are going to be decorated."

"The enthusiasm of Mendes, I confess, carried me away and I began to think with delight of my coming red ribbon. Then came the administration's demands."

"The chancellery of the Legion of Honor sent me a sheet to fill up in which a number of inconsiderate questions were asked. The gentlemen wanted to put their noses into the whole of my life as an artist and my private life as well. I had nothing to conceal, that is understood, but every one has his little secrets which he prefers to keep to himself. And then it was not as an actress that I was to be decorated, but as a professor at the Conservatoire."

"When I was aware of that I very soon sent the whole affair flying. Poor Mendes! When I told him my decision to refuse he nearly went crazy, after having told me, 'I have Briand's word! The matter is settled.'"

"And after Mendes, after his death in the tunnel of St. Germain, others have tried to make me change my mind—Rostand, Hervieu, Richpin! But every year I have repelled their kind attempts; my resolution is fixed. I am decorated as an actress or not at all."

LEO FALL'S NEW OPERA.

"Dear Augustin" Pronounced a Popular Success in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Leo Fall's latest opera, "Dear Augustin," is a popular success in Germany and the critics praise it as something different from the sentimental, "perfumed dance operettas" of the day and compare its music to that of Johann Strauss, Suppé and Richard Gené.

The plot is as follows: Bogumil, the extravagant Regent of Thessaly, has got so deeply into debt that only the marriage of his niece Hélène to a wealthy banker, Prince Nicola, can save him and his country from bankruptcy. Hélène, driven by necessity, agrees.

Prince Nicola is in love with Hélène's foster sister, Anna, and Hélène on her side indulges her liking for Anna's fiancé, the piano teacher Augustin, who gives the title to the operetta.

The royal wedding is to take place at an old castle which the Regent has sold to a convent for use as a liquor distillery. All the arrangements are made. The Regent, Anna's father, who is a servant at court, and the convent porter spend the evening together testing the various liquors; old memories and confidences are exchanged, and it comes out that Hélène and Anna were changed at birth. The secret becomes known, the Princess Hélène and Anna are put in their right positions and the operetta ends by each falling into the arms of the man of her choice.

In Berlin the operetta owed much of its success to the cleverness and charm of Fritz Massary, the soubrette.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

Plans for Berlin's Playhouse on the Comédie Française's Model.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The members of the new German Theatre, which is designed to be in Berlin what the Comédie Française is in Paris, expect to be constituted as a registered body in April and to begin their performances in September.

Capital to the amount of \$60,000 has been supplied by the sociétaires themselves and no difficulty is looked for in finding the remaining \$75,000 considered necessary. Gerhardt Hauptmann, the dramatist, will throw in his lot with the new enterprise.

## AERIAL NAVIES READY.

France and Germany Well Matched as Regards Dirigibles.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—There is wide interest in the revelation just made of the real aerial military forces of France and Germany. While it has generally been believed that in case of war aeroplanes and dirigibles would be advantageously used by both sides, only well-informed persons have realized that two powerful aerial navies are already equipped.

It is understood in both countries that immediately after a declaration of war private aeroplanes and airships will be requisitioned by the Government and they are already incorporated into the military aeronautic corps. Of the dirigible class France to-day possesses twenty-four airships and Germany twenty-five, and it was to obtain appropriations to perfect the aerial corps that the French military authorities made known the exact strength of the French and German forces. Public opinion in France demands supremacy in the air, just as English public opinion demands supremacy on the sea.

The following table gives the clearest idea of the two rival airship forces:

FRANCE DIRIGIBLES—MILITARY.

Name System Capas. Length. Cub. M. Cub. M.

Colonel Renard Astra-Panhard 4,200 65

Liberté Astra-Panhard 4,800 65

Ville de Paris Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

Le Temps Astra-Chenu 3,200 60

Capitaine Lebaudy-Panhard 7,500 85

ARMENIAN PATRIOTS  
ON TRIAL IN SECRET

St. Petersburg Court Hears the  
Case of 159 Members of the  
Daschnakzutin.

AIMED AT A REPUBLIC

Armenian Leaders Among Those Accused  
of Expropriation, Terrorism  
and Murder.

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The trial of 159 members of the Armenian political party Daschnakzutin is in progress before the St. Petersburg Criminal Appeal Court behind closed doors. The party's existence as an organization lasted from 1904 till 1910 and had for its purpose the overthrow of Russian sovereignty in the Armenian provinces. Under the criminal code a conviction entails a sentence of from eight years to lifelong penal servitude.

The accused Armenians proposed to set up an independent Armenian republic, with its capital at Tiflis. In some branches of administration the new republic was willing to maintain connection with the other provinces of the Russian Empire. A parliament was to sit in Tiflis.

The indictment includes a list of charges of terrorism, expropriations and murders. As each of the accused is entitled to a copy of the indictment, the court has had to print a large number of copies. As no private printers could be entrusted with the details, a special composing room was organized, the sheets were distributed so as to have no consecutive meaning to the compositors and the typesetters were boarded and locked in till their work was done and the plates destroyed.

Among the 159 are some of the foremost leaders of the Armenian community, the former Archimandrite Koryun, a wealthy man named Schaposhnikoff and their leading poet. The witnesses for the prosecution include the Governors of Erivan and Elizabetopol and the Prefects of Baku and Tiflis. Nobody from the public or the press is allowed near the court room.

The defence is conducted by lawyers from the Constitutional Democratic party in the Duma. Maklakoff, Adjemoff, Tassilevko and others. There are sixty counsel engaged. Of the 740 witnesses cited about 600 have not appeared. Some of the accused are missing, including a member of the recently dissolved Turkish Chamber of Deputies.

At the opening of the proceedings the defence asked that the trial be transferred to Tiflis, which the President of the Court, Krivtsoff, refused to permit. The reading of the indictment will occupy four days, and it is expected that a verdict will be returned in about six weeks.

English War on Wood Pigeons.

From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

With the object of reducing the number of wood pigeons, whose depredations are a matter of serious concern to the farmers, an organized shooting took place in Devon yesterday.

The arrangements were carried out by local committees in connection with the Devon Farmers Union with the cooperation of the landowners and it is estimated that nearly 6,000 guns were engaged.

## MAYOR A POKER SHARP.

Caught Cheating at His Club and Fined \$200 in Court.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—M. Soëbe, a rich man and Mayor of Setif, an important town in Algeria, has been fined \$200 for cheating at poker in the City Club. It was a municipal Councillor who made the complaint against the Mayor and obtained the nominal damages, one franc, that he demanded as personal satisfaction.

The Mayor's method of operation was simple. Regularly he dealt himself six cards and he got rid of the extra card in making his discard. His success aroused suspicions; he was watched and a clear case established against him.

When the case came up in the police court the Magistrate dismissed it, approving of the Mayor's defence, which argued that as the Mayor's manoeuvre had not given him a certainty of winning he was not guilty of swindling. The case was taken to the Appeal Court, which was either less inclined to hair-splitting or less open to Mayoral influence and which fined him.

THE BIGGEST DIOCESE.

It Is That Presided Over by Bishop McDougall of the Falkland Islands.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Bishop McDougall of the Falkland Islands has come to England from his see in the South Atlantic with the purpose of raising \$500,000 to provide

churches, schools and nursing homes for his people, who include several thousand natives of the British Isles.

He is a muscular Christian, a big, hearty sort of man, and has an air of determination about him that is very convincing. His diocese is probably the most extensive in the world. It includes not merely the Falklands, but the whole Pacific coast of South America from Patagonia down, and that part of Patagonia on the Atlantic coast which belongs to the Argentine Republic. It comprises 2,000,000 square miles of territory and about 6,000 miles of coast line.

front of their positions, so that the Turkish scouts can get quite near the enemy.

Writing from Fondouk-Bengazir on January 7 the correspondent says:

"To-day an aeroplane passed over several encampments and much to our surprise let fall small rolls in various places. The Arabs immediately collected these little rolls and took them to the Turkish headquarters staff, which happened to be near. The rolls proved to contain copies of a manifesto printed in Arabic, in which the Italians sought to convince the Arabs of the friendly purpose of the invasion. The manifesto asked the Arabs to aid the Italians."

THE STAR ATHLETIC FEAT.

French Academy of Sports Gives Prize for 1911 to an Aviator.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The French Academy of Sports, a body which seeks to be in the athletic world what the Académie Française is to literature, had the task of awarding the Henry Deutsch annual prize of \$2,000 offered for the feat which aided most in the progress of humanity. The academy had a diversified list of feats from which to choose.

Aviation provided ten candidates. Other fields of sport were represented by Bouin, the foot racer, winner of the international cross-country race in England; the boxer Carpentier, who beat Young Josephs in England and Harry Lewis in Paris; the swimmer Burgess, who got across the Channel; Louis Percy, the world's champion shot with a regulation army rifle, and Rallier de Baty, for his trip round the world in a small sailing boat.